



Organization Program Planned

Seat Still In Doubt



PERCY WRIGHT,

highly successful farmer, who has ably presented the problems of western agriculture in parliament for a number of years, has been declared elected in Melfort by a small majority. His Liberal opponent is now demanding a recount.



PERSONAL STUFF

BY
E. E. R.

The main story in this week's issue of the People's Weekly is about the future of the C.C.F. organization in Alberta. It will be seen that the question of whether or not there will be active organization work carried on in the next year will depend on the rank and file of C.C.F. members and supporters. The provincial board has evolved a plan. The membership will say whether it is to be carried out. The aim of the board is to have as many Alberta C.C.F. members canvassed as possible before the November provincial convention, to find out how much each of them is willing to pledge for organization work in the next year. It is emphasized that money pledged in any of the three zones into which the province is being divided, will be used in that zone. And it is also emphasized that money so pledged will be in addition to that paid for membership fees.

Of course, it will be impossible to make a complete canvass of all C.C.F. members before the November convention. But I think there may be a good many members, a thousand or more I hope, who won't wait to be canvassed, but who will write to the provincial office and say: "I am prepared to pledge the sum of (\$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, as the case may be) for the maintenance of an organizer in the zone in which I live." That would help a lot. No money is being asked for now, only pledges—unless you haven't yet paid your 1949 membership! What is required is to KNOW if you want

(Continued on Page 8)

Onus Is On Members To Make CCF Drive Success

Woodsworth House Plan Is Explained

How Alberta Woodsworth House is to become the property of the Alberta section of the C.C.F. was explained to the members of the C.C.F. provincial board at its meeting on Saturday.

At present Woodsworth House is the property of the Alberta Woodsworth House Association, an incorporated society composed of members of the C.C.F., who subscribed the money necessary to buy the buildings. Debentures have been issued to these subscribers covering the amounts they subscribed.

Provision is made for the retirement of debentures, by the C.C.F., at any time.

To Retire Debentures

The provincial board at Saturday's meeting decided to let C.C.F. members and friends know that any money donated for Woodsworth House will be placed in a special fund and once each year the amount in the fund will be used to retire debentures, which will be drawn by lot.

Board members were impressed with the fact that when the debentures are all retired the C.C.F. will be in possession of a property the annual revenue from which will make a considerable contribution to the maintenance of the provincial office.

Members of the provincial board of the C.C.F. and others who have been in Woodsworth House have been greatly impressed with the convenient, office arrangements and spacious board room which the main building provides.

The arrangement, providing for complete ownership by the C.C.F. as revenue and donations make possible the retirement of debentures, is also a matter of interest and gratification.

90% of Swedish Milk

Marketed by Co-op

OTTAWA.—Ninety per cent of all milk marketed in Sweden is marketed co-operatively. Anders Hedberg, Stockholm, told a recent supper meeting of over 30 co-operative managers and board members from eastern Ontario. He suggested that co-operative members should receive education in efficient business operation since "co-operatives can survive only if they are efficient".

An aggressive, concentrated organization campaign will be carried on by the Alberta C.C.F. in 1950—if members and supporters in the province want it.

That was the decision of the provincial board, which met in Edmonton last week.

Dividing the province into three zones, the board decided to employ an organizer for each zone, if pledges of contributions sufficient to maintain such an official are obtained.

It was felt by the board that "organization should be carried on only to the extent that funds are specifically subscribed for the purpose, and should consist of a concentrated rather than a general effort".

Mrs. Nellie Peterson and J. E. Cook were asked to undertake organization of the canvass necessary to obtain pledges to underwrite the cost of maintaining zone organizers.

It was decided that the canvass in each zone should have specifically for its objective the underwriting, by pledges, of organization work in that particular zone.

The decision of the board, which was unanimous, was based on the belief that C.C.F. people in the province did not wish organization to lapse. It was felt that the need for the C.C.F. would become more and more apparent as the economic situation changed in the next two or three years.

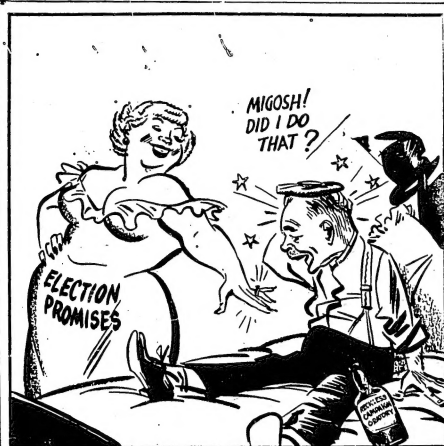
It is hoped that the canvass in respect to organization pledges will be far enough advanced by the November provincial convention.

(Continued on Page 2.)

In Construction Industry LABOR COSTS ARE NOT THE BIG ITEM

OTTAWA (CPA).—Despite anti-labor propaganda, the cost of labor in the construction industry has not increased in proportion to material and other costs.

The payroll at the site accounted for about a third of total construction cost of new housing built during 1946-47 in 18 industrial areas surveyed in the area housing program of the (U.S.) Bureau of Labor Statistics. This proportion was approximately the same as that in the 1931-32 survey. According to bureau findings, the ratio of site wages to total construction cost remained fairly stable over this 15-year period when economic conditions were changing markedly. Average hourly earnings were substantially higher, but material and other costs rose commensurately with wages.



THE HANGOVER

C.C.F. Members Opposed Gas Export To United States

Legislation passed at the special session of the Alberta legislature this month provides for the export of natural gas from Alberta under permits which may be granted by the Petroleum and Natural Gas Conservation Board, with the approval of the government.

C.C.F. and other opposition members fought hard to prevent any export permit being granted without approval of the legislature, and opposed export to any point outside Canada. Amendments moved by C.C.F. and Liberal members to embody these features in the legislation were either voted down or declared to be out of order.

Given "Blank Cheque" Opening the debate on the export bills for the opposition, Elmer E. Roper, C.C.F. provincial leader, said the legislation gave the Conservation Board and the cabinet a "blank cheque" to deal

as they wished with gas export.

Contending that the legislature should approve any franchise granted to a pipeline company to export gas, Mr. Roper said: "We want to see the cheque fully made out before we are prepared to sign it."

He deplored the decision of the government to take out of the hands of the people's elected representatives one of the most important decisions ever made in this province.

A. J. E. Liesemer, C.C.F. member for Calgary, argued strongly against the export of natural gas to points outside

(Continued on Page 3)

P. M. REPUDIATES PROMISES OF M.P.'S

OTTAWA (CPA).—David Croll, Liberal M.P. for Spadina (Toronto), appears to be so remote from his party leaders that he doesn't even read their statements in the newspapers. He blandly asserts, "We shall have subsidized housing" and pops the cotton wool in his ears when the prime minister announces, "We are not considering plans for subsidized housing."

Toronto Mayor Protests Mr. Croll talked housing all through the election campaign. The Liberals were just on the verge of launching a really terrific housing program, he told the Toronto voters. On July 5 he was called to account by Toronto's Mayor McCullum, who is very unhappy about the inadequacy of federal aid for housing to date. Mayor McCullum says there is no more available land in Toronto,

(Continued on page 7)

The British Trade Crisis

by
Lorne Ingle

IS IT TRUE, as the capital press in North America is charging, that the British trade crisis has been produced by the Socialist policies of the Labor government? To answer this question intelligently one must look carefully at the story behind the present trouble.



During the last century Britain was the greatest trading nation on earth. She imported raw materials from all over the world, manufactured them and exported the products to almost every nation. Part of the capital Britain built up was invested in other lands and British ships, carried the greater part of the world's commerce. Britain imported much more than she exported and was able to pay for the difference through the earnings of her investments abroad and through charges made by her merchant fleet for carrying the world's commerce.

But the decadence of British capitalism and the destruction of two world wars have changed all that. Much of the pre-war British merchant fleet now lies at the bottom of the seven seas. Her investments abroad were liquidated in order to pay for those wars and so Britain now has to export a great deal more than she formerly did in order to pay for the same amount of imports.

At the time the British Labor government was elected in 1945, British industry had become highly cartelized and British production costs far exceeded those of other nations. Very little capital investment was plowed back into the industry by its private owners in the years between the wars. Now huge capital investments are needed today to modernize industry and make it fully efficient. Industry itself cannot supply the capital needed. In many key industries such as transport, coal, electricity and steel the government will take over and do the job that the private owners failed to do in making industry more efficient. But plants and mines cannot be modernized and made more efficient overnight. This program does not help in the immediate crisis.

Then there is the sheer physical destruction of British plants and industries during the two wars in which United States industry

escaped.

Not Self-Contained

If British economy were self-contained this would not be nearly so important, but the British economy is not self-contained. It cannot produce the food it needs for its people. It has not the resources of cotton and wool to clothe them; of oil to run its industry; of rubber, copper, tin and thousands of other commodities vital to its very existence. It must import huge quantities of all these materials in order to live, and it must export in order to pay for them.

For a while after the war, world-wide shortages enabled Britain to export all she could

For reasons stated above, British prices are higher than those in the United States. High United States tariffs increase British prices all the more. This didn't matter as long as there were shortages and United States buyers were willing to pay almost any price. But as the recession developed British imports were shut out. With her exports to the United States reduced Sir Stafford Cripps announced that Britain would have to limit even further her imports from dollar countries.

Rejects "Orthodox" Remedy

There is another "orthodox" remedy he could have applied, and many critics of Socialism have damned the Labor government for

ca is too high, and our dollar imports are too great. The simplest way of reducing prices is to cut wages. The most effective way of reducing imports is to have large numbers of unemployed. The unemployed do not eat so much, neither do they use raw materials. In one happy bound we could be at a situation in which we had a million or more unemployed, who would reduce the drain on our imports, and, by the fact of their unemployment, force down the wages of the employed, and impel them to work harder for less money for fear of the sack.

World Bankers' Proposal

"Associated with the same theory is the proposition that govern-

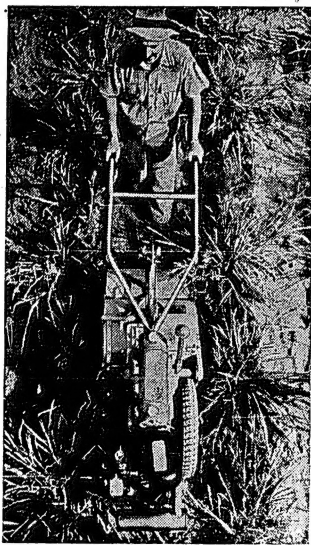
"That is an additional reason for Tory support of the devaluation of the pound. The price of our exports would go down, but the cost of our imports would go up. With a large number of unemployed that would not matter so much, because they would consume less, whilst we exported more."

Refuses to Betray Workers

The Labor government has emphatically rejected all these suggestions. Sir Stafford Cripps has stated that he will resist before he betrays workers of Britain by any devaluation of decrease in employment.

The crisis has been caused by capitalism—not Socialism. But the Labor government of Britain refuses to use the heartless and ruthless remedies of capitalism to solve it. This may well mean more belt-tightening and austerity for the workers of Britain for the time being, but that is infinitely preferable to any alternative so far put forward by Socialism's opponents.

Day's Hoing Done In An Hour On Three Continents



With reputations for doing the equivalent of a day's hand hoeing in an hour, British-manufactured rotary hoes are on their way to the U. S. Named Gems, the machines are also being imported by Canada and 43 other countries. Pictured here are Gems at work on three continents—making irrigation furrows in Africa (left), cutting overgrowth in Europe (top right), and working in a rice field in Asia (bottom right). Manufacturer's claims for them are: self-sharpening blades which lift, break up and aerate the soil and mix it with cover crops, fertilizers or manures; a special safety clutch which prevents damage by hidden rocks or other objects. With special attachments, Gems are reported to be capable of rolling, furrowing and being power units for sprays, pumps and saws.

produce without difficulty, but now a United States "recession" is taking place. Goods are piling up on the shelves and prices are falling.

not applying it. This is devaluation. The lowering of the value of the pound would reduce the price of exports and increase the price of imports. Coupled with this theory is the contention that employment in Britain is too high. The London Tribune described these "orthodox" theories in its July 1 issue:

"The root of our trouble, say the Tories quite truthfully, is that the price of our exports to Ameri-

ment expenditure should ruthlessly be cut. That means providing greater incentives for the well-to-do by reducing their taxation, and balancing a reduced budget by cutting down social services. The final picture is the one which the world-bankers approve: A low government expenditure, a high level of unemployed consume little—that is the classic conception of 'sound finance'.

SEES THE C.C.F. AS A SERIOUS THREAT

OTTAWA (CPA)—The C.C.F. has held its popular vote in the face of the Liberal landslide. Despite the loss of 19 members, the C.C.F. vote across Canada remained at about 800,000, approximately the same as in 1945.

Oddly enough, the daily press in central Canada has not immediately seized on the loss of C.C.F. members as a sign of C.C.F. extinction. Instead, the Conservative Globe and Mail seems to foresee the day when the C.C.F. will replace their party as one of the two major political forces in Canada. On June 29, the Globe and Mail said editorially:

C.C.F. Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to indicate how much of the work planned can be carried out.

P.W. Essential

Members of the board were determined to maintain the People's Weekly. "Past experience," said the report adopted by the board, "has shown that the People's Weekly is the most effective instrument in the maintenance and building of our movement and is an indispensable link between the organization and the membership."

Authorization was given for the solicitation of sustaining subscriptions of amounts in excess of the paper's regular subscription rate. This move was said to be essential to ensure continuance of publication.

Keep Expenses Down

It was decided by the board to keep the cost of conducting the provincial office to a minimum. Official activity should be largely clerical, it was agreed, such as bookkeeping for the C.C.F., the People's Weekly and Woodsworth House. It was decided to continue the employment of Tor Rolseth for this work.

On Part-Time Basis

Other office work, such as preparation for the provincial convention, preparation of cards for the 1950 membership canvass and similar executive duties will be carried out by the president or a part-time, occasional basis. Members of the board were highly gratified over the fact that all federal campaign expenses had been paid, including Alberta's commitment to the C.C.F. national office. The loyalty and generosity of members and supporters in subscribing the funds necessary to meet campaign budgets was greatly appreciated by board members.

"... the eclipse of the Socialists may be more apparent than real since their share of the national vote has remained at about 15%... (their party) could again be a serious threat."

The Ottawa Citizen said on June 29:

Impatient With Failure

"Mr. Drew's post-election assurance that he will remain as leader to rebuild the party is (Continued on page 7)



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THE PEOPLE SPEAK



RETURN TO NORMALCY.

By the way newspapers and radio commentators feature the "British dollar crisis" it would appear as if some unforeseen complications had developed in the present capitalist economy.

Which it all eyewash. We are merely witnessing a return to "normalcy."



That is to say, the war stimulus is wearing off and the old problems of so-called over-production are raising their ugly heads.

These problems which were so prominent before the war were never solved. The war only pushed them into the background by providing an artificial market for the surpluses of machine and power production.

It was like an injection of a powerful stimulating drug into a weakened body. For a while all fatigue disappears and the recipient exhibits remarkable vigor. When the effect wears off, the old weariness comes back even worse than before.

The Socialist contention that capitalism is forever torn by the internal conflicts and contradictions inherent in itself is again borne out. The vain hope that somehow capitalism has altered to prevent a depression are fading away.

The so-called "cushions" such as unemployment, insurance, pension schemes, baby bonuses, etc., are proving inadequate to absorb the increasing surpluses due to technical and scientific improvements in the methods of production. Inflated profits have reduced the purchasing value of these cushion measures.

The consuming power of the great mass of industrial and agricultural producers has not increased sufficiently to permit full-time employment. Shorter working weeks and layoffs rather than reduced prices are being applied to the ailing system—further aggravates the connection of goods and services and creates problems of "over-production".

The so-called "recovery" of war-torn countries is bringing up "trade difficulties".

New names are being applied to these problems. Depressions are called "recessions".

Under-consumption is called a "dollar crisis".

These new tags do not help to solve the problems. They only add to the confusion and contradictions.

We are not witnessing an isolated British trade difficulty, but rather a return of the same world-wide capitalist problem which plagued the profit economy before the war.

It is as much an American crisis as it is British, German, French or Japanese: What to do with the ever-increasing abundance of goods.

Capitalist profit economy is incapable of solving the problem.

POOL BRINGS MANY BENEFITS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: It is with regret that I feel it necessary to reply to a letter in your June 4 issue signed "An Old-Timer".

Most of the older Pool members would not take a second look at his letter, so it is for the sake of the younger members that I must write. I too signed the first series contract, also the second. Naturally being a grower of grain, I had quite an investment in the Pool elevators, but I never felt that I should ask my delegates to get our directors to make me go to the extra expense of paying interest to myself out of my own money. I figured the interest would be paid many times over by the protection I got. So far, I list the benefits as follows:

First, I am getting nine cents a bushel more for my tough wheat. I've collected a lot of interest there. Second, we received from six to 11 cents a bushel more for all wheat sold in less than carload lots. A tidy sum of interest was received there. Third, I am getting two cents per bushel on all wheat sales these days. Not much, but it's surprising how it counts up. Fourth, I have the Wheat Board, which gives me an idea of what to expect months ahead.

Yes, my little investment has paid mighty big interest, and when I retire at the age of 60 I will get the original back. Never will I regret joining the Pool in 1923. To it goes all the credits I've listed.

So, Mr. Old-Timer, until you can persuade the majority of us Pool members to go to the extra expense of paying interest to ourselves, don't try to cast doubts in the younger members' minds as to their ability to run their own business.

STEADFAST.

PIECEMEAL CONCESSIONS.

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Now that the election is over and the smoke of battle has cleared away, it might be well to take stock of where the C.C.F. stands. We have no cause to be downhearted—for two reasons.

First, in a letter I received from my brother in Toronto he says that thousands of C.C.F. members voted Liberal because they felt that the C.C.F. could not elect enough members to form a government strong enough to buck the combined opposition of Liberals and P.C.s, and they were determined to defeat George Drew.

Second, when the Swedish Co-operative built a factory to provide cheaper light bulbs for the Swedish people, the head of the General Electric Company in

Only a planned social economy directed to provide social consumption can meet the crisis. Like a boil, the profit economy is rapidly "coming to a head".

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 300 words in length.

Berlin told the president of the Co-operative that if they attempted to operate the factory light bulbs would be very cheap in Sweden. The president replied: "Why, that will be just fine. We don't care if that factory never turns a wheel so long as we get cheap bulbs."

Under pressure from the C.C.F., the Liberal government has granted a number of concessions to C.C.F. demands and have promised several more. The chief aim of the C.C.F. is not just to win elections but to establish a new social and economic order in which human lives and human values will be more important than interest and profit. If the people prefer to get this "new order" by piecemeal rather than in a lump that is up to them, and the C.C.F. can say, like the Swedish Co-operative: "That is just fine, we don't care if we never form a government so long as we gain our objective." But, and here is the crux of the matter, we like the Swedish Co-operative, must be, at all times, ready to take command of the situation if other means fail.

A. LUNAN.

10162-150 St., Edmonton.

WHEAT POOL IS O.K.

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: In the June 4 issue "An Old-Timer" criticizes the policy of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Very naturally, the Pool in keeping abreast of marketing conditions has made some changes since 1923. We deserve to be commended for that. The benefits which the Pool has introduced into the grain trade need no repetition here. However, I wish to remind "An Old-Timer" that the Pool is democratically controlled and operated. A large proportion of our delegates have been returned by acclamation for many years. This is pretty good evidence of our members' satisfaction with their services.

The Rochdale pioneers inaugurate

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ated the policy of paying interest on capital investment. Their policy appears to have been sound and suited to the conditions of that time, but that was a hundred years ago and their policy was not necessarily infallible. We hire and pay our management to operate our business and make such recommendations as they deem advisable. It is to be assumed that our delegates voted to discontinue payment of interest after due deliberation, pro and con. In effect, "An Old-Timer" cuts off interest to himself, wishes on himself, and squawks at himself for doing so.

There is no reason to believe that the Pool would have gone to the wall, failing a government loan. For a loan of some five million, on most favorable terms, the government got a first mortgage on the best system of grain houses in Canada, with a net value of more than nine million dollars, a real going concern under excellent management. There is little doubt that the chartered banks would have granted this loan without government backing, but in their jittery condition they drove for the best deal they could get which at that time was government backing.

Again, "An Old-Timer" asks, are monopoly, but a concern which markets about 40% of the wheat crop and less than that of coarse grain can scarcely be called a monopoly.

Again, "An Old-Timer" asks, are our costs excessive? A financial statement of the operation of Alberta Pool elevators would no doubt contain the reply to that question.

* F. D. PARKER, Madden, Alberta.

SEEKS CANADIAN CORRESPONDENTS

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: We have been corresponding recently with Mr. Elgin Blair, C.C.Y.M. international secretary, 565 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5, Ont., regarding the exchange of correspondence between members of the C.C.F. and the Labor Party. We are endeavoring to encourage this over here and have received many requests for names of Canadian Socialists, but so far we have been unable to obtain these. At Mr. Blair's suggestion I am writing to you to ask whether any of your readers are interested in corresponding with British Labor

Party members and if so, to ask them if they would be good enough to write to Mr. Eric Randall, International Department, Labor Party, Transport House, Smith Square, London S.W.1.

In view of the great distance between our two countries it is not easy for our rank and file Socialists to meet together, but we very much hope that nevertheless an exchange of ideas will be possible through the medium of correspondence.

With fraternal greetings,

Yours sincerely,
DENIS HEALEY,
International Secretary,
British Labor Party.

GAS EXPORT

(Continued from Page 1)

Canada. He believed the gas should be utilized to build up industry in Alberta and to provide cheap and convenient fuel for Alberta people.

Liberal members and Arthur Wray, Independent Social Credit member for Banff-Cochrane, expressed a similar view.

Cabinet Centralization

R. E. Ansley, former minister of education, attacked the legislation strongly on the ground of cabinet centralization. He offered severe criticism of the decision to take the decision to export natural gas out of the hands of the legislature.

Defeat C.C.F. Amendment

An amendment by the C.C.F. members to provide for legislative approval of any franchise for the export of natural gas was overwhelmingly defeated in committee of the whole house.

A C.C.F. amendment to the third reading of the bill, providing for non-export outside of Canada, was declared out of order.

Better Than Nothing

On behalf of Mr. Roper and himself, Mr. Liesemer explained to the house that the C.C.F. members, after trying vainly to secure amendments to the legislation, were nevertheless voting for it because of the measure of regulatory protection it provided for Alberta interests. It was plain, he said, that the government intended to permit export, with or without regulatory legislation. Therefore, the public hearings and other regulations provided for in the legislation were better than nothing.

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THE THIRD COLUMN



BUT MOST LIBERALS
STAY AT HOME

Here is part of a letter received in Regina by Mrs. Rose Likivitz, from a former resident of Canada who now lives in London, England:

"Personally, when I was in Canada I voted Liberal, but after I got back here under the Labor government I realize how little was done for the people in Canada. I shall never vote anything but Labor again. I'm sure you'd like our government. Bob says the same thing. The social security is really something here now, and means such a lot if you're sick or out of work. It was funny when the new health scheme started, none of the doctors (all Conservatives) wanted to be in it. They objected to being 'nationalized'. But now it's a different story. They realize they're better off than they ever were, and they're forever praising it now."



DON'T WANT OUR OIL?

By Kenneth R. Wilson, in

The Financial Post, June 18:

"Ottawa (Staff)—How rapidly will protectionist sentiment spread in the United States? What will it mean to expansion of future exports from Canada in a vital commodity like Alberta oil?"

"Those are the important questions in our trade with U.S. currently being pondered here."

"They're thrown into sharp focus by congressional action in Washington last week aimed at restoring the two-cent-pound tariff on copper."

"This is looked upon here as a disturbing forebode of the rising protectionist sentiment in the U.S. to protect this and other industries where employment and profits are threatened. . . ."

"Last year, imports of crude oil and products into U.S. averaged 513,000 barrels daily. The peak was reached in December, 1948, of 645,000 barrels a day. Although imports have been reduced about 20% from that peak level they are still going into U.S. at a rate which, it is contended, threatens the stability of the crude oil market. . . ."

"What may be ahead by the time Canadian oil starts to flow freely toward the head of the Lakes is one of the most important questions facing not only the Canadian west but the whole Canadian economy from the over-all dollar-shortage viewpoint."

"This country may be forced to adopt the more costly and less preferable alternative of using Alberta oil entirely within Canadian borders."



SLIGHTLY UNEMPLOYED

Vancouver Sun:

"Dealing with unemployment. . . . The prime minister said, 'What we mean by full employment is a level of employment over the country as a whole which makes it reasonably possible for most men and women to get work most of the time without too much difficulty.'"

Race Hatred . . .

By TOM RUSSELL

RECENTLY the Vancouver newspapers reported a case in which a Chinese woman had taken her child to a doctor for treatment.

According to the report, the doctor, when he saw the woman in his waiting room, informed her that he did not treat Chinese.

Later it was reported that the Vancouver Labor Council had taken up the matter and had sent a vigorous protest to the doctors' union.

What that organization will do about it is yet to be learned.

It all reminded me of something that happened, not so long ago, down on Marine Drive.

A lady friend of ours who is a member of the congregation of a church not far from where I live met a mutual lady friend of ours who happens to be of Chinese extraction. They talked for a while and then parted. A little later on she met another lady, also a member of the same church congregation, who remarked, "Do you talk to that woman?" "Yes, of course I do. Why not?" "She's Chinese?"

U.B.C. Graduate

Now it so happens that this particular Chinese lady is a graduate of U.B.C. and her father an ordained minister of the gospel. Race hatred and racial superiority are both closely related to class hatred. The recent world war was but a futile at-

tempt to prove the evil inherent in the doctrine of race superiority and the world is still bleeding from the wounds caused by it.

Taught Universal Brotherhood There is a Book which contains a story about a common working man who at the age of 30 forsook the tools of his trade, the hammer and saw, and began to preach a new philosophy of life, the universal brotherhood of man. It meant quite a revolution, because he went a lot further than telling people to love one another. He said, love your enemies, and even counselled returning good for evil. He denounced the men who worshipped the dollar sign and went so far as to tell one profiteer who wished to join him to return the dollars he had acquired, to those he had taken them from. Of course, this made the profiteers very angry. They denounced his teachings as being subversive, roused the people against him and even went so far as to bribe one of twelve followers who lived by having all things in common, to turn traitor for thirty dollars.

They Murdered Him

Eventually, after three years of advocating this new revolutionary philosophy, the profiteers succeeded in rousing sufficient mob violence and the Carpenter was murdered. It all happened nearly two thousand years ago. You can read about it in the Book. If you don't happen to have one, borrow one. It's not only interesting but inspiring.

Our Next Job

By Mrs. Nellie Peterson,

President, Alberta C.C.F.

IMMEDIATELY following election our opponents were gleefully proclaiming what they most sincerely were hoping—that the C.C.F. was finished!

But over-hasty judgments are usually wrong, and this one is no exception. To be sure, C. C. F. people have no reason to be complacently satisfied with the election results; neither have they any reason to be discouraged, for it is evident that the C.C.F. holds the key to the future.



Not Love of Liberals

The consensus of opinion would seem to be that it was neither great faith in nor even love of the Liberal party which gave it its overwhelming majority, but rather the widespread feeling that only the Liberals were likely to be strong enough to defeat the feared and distrusted Drew-Duplessis axis. This, in conjunction with the war-horn prosperity, is the decidedly precarious measure of Liberal popularity!

I say "precarious" since an unfavorable economic climate would drastically reduce that measure almost over night; nor is it likely that an anti-Drew complex could be counted on to come again to the aid of the Liberals, since few imaginations would stretch to the point of believing that in times of economic stress the country would be mad enough to "turn to the Conservatives". Nearly 800,000 C.C.F. votes in the 1949 election (with everything working in the interests of the Liberals) remain as a disturbing cloud on the horizon of Big Business.

Big Business propaganda isn't fooling Big Business when it seeks to fool the public into believing that there is no future in the C.C.F. After all, if every one of those 800,000 persuades just two more to support the C.C.F., the C.C.F. would be swept into power with a vote comparable to that received by Mr. St. Laurent's party! And that could easily happen, unless prosperity is maintained in Canada—and the Big Boys know it, and hate the C.C.F. accordingly.

Here is an analysis of the vote which I hope you will clip out, paste on a piece of cardboard and keep in your pocketbook as a handy reference for that S.C., Liberal or Tory neighbor who has fallen for that propaganda fallacy—that you count strength by seats won. The vitally important factor in a democracy is people and the expressed desires of the people.

So let us read the story that tells how many out of every 100 voters expressed their belief in and desire to have a C.C.F. government:

(Basis Canadian Press)	
Sask.	S.C.
40.7%	less than 1%
B.C.	29.3% less than 1%
Man.	24% none
Yukon	20% none
Ontario	15% 7/100 of 1%
P.E.I., N.S., N.B.	nearly 7% none
Quebec	1.3% S.C.—none
	Union Des Electeurs, disowned by Solon Low, 5%

Total S.C. vote in all Canada was approximately 30,000 LESS than the C.C.F. vote in Saskatchewan alone!

In spite of the fact that in Saskatchewan the people were subjected to both vicious press and party anti-C.C.F. propaganda—(Continued on Page 8)

PEOPLE OF CANADA NEED IT.

THEIR IS probably no person in Canada who does not believe that the C.C.F. has had an influence on public affairs in this country far beyond its numerical strength in parliament and legislatures.

And everybody but the most rabid partisan would agree that it has been an influence for good. It goes back to the fight for old age pensions by J. S. Woodsworth and others, which culminated in the passage of the first act in 1926, when the Liberal government was hanging on by an eyebrow and bidding for the "ginger group" support.

Down through the past twenty years the C.C.F. influence has brought about social security progress, by the active, persistent work of its representatives in parliament and legislatures, and by the fact of its existence as an active aggressive movement.

No better example of the success of the C.C.F. influence could be given than the recent election in British Columbia. It is generally agreed by political observers that the almost wholesale adoption of C.C.F. social security proposals by the coalition government, as an election program, was done to prevent a C.C.F. victory at the polls.

There are dozens of similar examples which could be cited. They combine to indicate that for the great mass of the Canadian people it would be a very bad thing to be without a political movement like the C.C.F.

PROMOTERS ARE HAPPY

THERE COULD be no more enlightening comment on the work of the special session of the Alberta legislature, which was called to deal with the export of natural gas, than that of one of the American promoters who sat in the gallery throughout the session. The following report of an Edmonton Journal interview with the New York promoter should make Alberta people sit up and take notice:

The way "has been left open for export of Alberta natural gas under, of course, fairly close restrictions," A. Faison Dixon, of New York, president of North West Natural Gas Company, a would-be exporter, said here Friday, commenting upon the results of the special "gas" session of the Alberta legislature.

"We are very well satisfied. We have been treated with great courtesy and consideration. Though we didn't get nearly what we sought, we think it sufficient that the Alberta Conservation Board can grant an export permit so a line could be financed," Mr. Dixon said.

Meanwhile, the company has completed its surveys of the best route to the Pacific Northwest from Alberta and also has surveyed alternative routes. It has secured contracts for gas supply with companies operating in Alberta.

Mr. Dixon has been in Edmonton to watch proceedings of the special session of the legislature along with other company officials and left Friday noon for the United States.

There certainly is every reason for Mr. Dixon and his associates to be satisfied with the work of the special session. But there is every reason why the people of Alberta, whose important natural resource the company proposes to drain away to Washington and Oregon cities, should be alarmed about it.

KEEP BRITISH GOODS OUT

CANADIAN newspapers have been telling us that one of the reasons Britain was short of dollars was the high cost of British production, thus making export prices too high for British manufacturers to get a market in Canada and the United States. Somehow or other, the Labor government was, of course, responsible for this.

But they're singing a different song now. A recent issue of The Financial Post beats the drums for an "anti-dump" policy against British goods that are selling below the price charged by Canadian manufacturers for similar products. It seems that British confectionery, lawnmowers and automobiles are already selling at prices which make it difficult for Canadian makers to get their accustomed profit.

So they must be kept out by raising the tariff against them. And the same people and their newspaper organs who want to keep British goods out of Canada are those who are damning Britain because she is making barter agreements with countries which will take her products.

WILL BE GONE FOREVER

IN A DEFENCE of the idea of exporting natural gas from Alberta to the United States, Premier Manning was reported by the newspapers to have said that we export other things, why not natural gas?

There doesn't seem to be much connection between export of most "other things" and that of natural gas. Wheat and meat and manufactured goods are things of recurring production. Natural gas when it is gone will be gone forever.

Surely Alberta people will also question the argument that if we provide for our own needs for fifty years, that should be long enough. Fifty years is a moment in the life of a nation.

--- THE HONOR ROLL ---

Amounts turned in by canvassers for memberships and People's Weekly subscriptions. Contributions to the election fund are not acknowledged in this column.

Spirit River	
E. J. Hicks, \$48.00 and \$4.00	\$ 52.00
Vermilion	
Roy W. Hay	28.00
Peace River	
S. Simpson	21.00
Edmonton	
Jean McNeely, R. J. Hazlett, J. A. Cone, \$8.00	
Floyd Johnson, \$8.00	16.00
Edson	
F. Herzog, \$8.00	
M. D. Mead, \$6.00	14.00
Acadia - Coronation	
W. J. Smith	13.00
Grande Prairie	
J. E. Hunter	12.00
Camrose	
S. T. Grue, \$8.00	
Mrs. Edna Adamson, \$3.00	11.00
Stettler	
Mrs. A. Payne	9.00
Wainwright	
Wm. P. Gordon	8.00
Pembina	
S. Courtney	6.00
Taber	
Karl Koed	6.00
Sedgewick	
P. W. Kobitzsch	4.00
Grouard	
C. R. Clark	4.00
Total	\$204.00

CALGARY NEW ERA CLUB

Valuable Election Workers

By RAMSAY S. BELLINGHAM,
Publicity Representative

Calgary members of the New Era Club were among the most active workers during the election campaign. Unfortunately, the results do not bear out the effectiveness of their work!

Jim Kerr of the New Era Club acted as local organizer for all C.C.F. canvassing. He records among his most active assistants in the house-to-house canvassing the following names: Art McFall, Bob McIntosh, Laurie Levine and Lee Zimmerman. Canvassing was begun as soon as leaflets were available—about three weeks before the election. From that time forward there was an average of about 15 workers out trying to cover every house in the more important districts of the Calgary East constituency. During the three weeks the workers knocked on about 11,000 doors, expounded the C.C.F. policies for a brief moment, left a pamphlet, and passed on. In all, 13,000 pamphlets were distributed, the last 2,000 without the accompanying discussion because of shortage of time.

Work Not Wasted
Credit must also go to the Cal-

gary C.C.Y.M. group and C.C.F. members, for equally fine work in canvassing. In spite of lack of evident results from the canvassing, Jim feels that the work of his group was not wasted.

The New Era Club has shown significant growth during its short life. Membership of about 10 at the time of its organization in the fall of 1947 has grown to about 30. It's even got a constitution!

One of the New Era Club efforts in the election was a 10-minute radio broadcast. Several of the members went on the air in support of Dr. Kelloway and the C.C.F. The cost of this broadcast—\$18.00—was made up by the members. A re-broadcast of it was put on the air by the Calgary C.C.F.

Wins Scholastic Honors

Laurie Levine, one of the club members, distinguished himself recently in scholastic achievement. He was given an award for highest marks in the economics and history division of Mount Royal College.

Active Study Group

Chief function of the club is a study group. Its first series of topics dealt with a discussion, chapter by chapter, of "The Case for Socialism" by Fred Henderson. The next series of discussions will be a critical examination of the C.C.F. federal platform, using the booklet "Security For All" as the basis. The first session of this series resulted in commendation of the C.C.F. stand on control of investment and public ownership of banks, but in criticism of an "inadequate" program, in connection with international trade.

There will be a series of eight discussions every two weeks, and the New Era Club intends to be as objective as possible and to call the cases, according to their lights—be they bright or dim.

B.C. Indian Woman To Train As A Doctor
VICTORIA, B. C.—Seventeen-year-old Gloria Granmer will become the first native Indian woman to attend the University of British Columbia when she registers in the faculty of medicine this fall. She hopes to become the first Indian woman doctor in Canada. Her father is chief of the Alort Bay Indians.

13 C.C.F.'ers in Parliament

OTTAWA (CPA)—The C.C.F. goes back to the next session of parliament with a reduced but still strong and representative group of 13 members. They come from five of the ten provinces, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They include a variety of occupations: A miner, three teachers, four farmers (one a fruit grower), an accountant, a minister, a street car motorman, two merchants. All are married and have families.

Saskatchewan

M. J. Coldwell returns for his fourth term as a parliamentarian, his third as C.C.F. leader. The reputation he has earned as a first-rank statesman and an uncommon champion of social progress has been increased by the recent campaign which saw him received by record audiences from coast to coast.

Five other Saskatchewan members were elected with him, although Melfort, the riding of Percy E. Wright, is still in some doubt. Percy Wright is a successful farmer in northeastern Saskatchewan, a veteran with a fine military record behind him, a co-operative and farm leader who commands universal respect. The other Saskatchewan farmer is Hazen Argue (Assiniboia), who was first elected in 1945 shortly after graduating in agriculture from the University of Saskatchewan. Another younger man is Ross Thatcher (Moose Jaw), a successful hardware merchant, who has begun to make a name for himself as an able and forceful debater. Both he and Roy Knight, who was victorious in Saskatoon, were elected for the first time in 1945. Mr. Knight is a high school teacher, who has taken an active interest in the promotion of educational and cultural projects on both the national and international levels.

British Columbia

The next largest group was elected in British Columbia. It is headed by that strong Labor member and right-hand man of Mr. Coldwell, Angus MacInnis, whose tremendous majority in Vancouver East was unshaken by the general voting trend. Mr. MacInnis is the street railwayman in the group, although most of his active years have been given to politics. With him are Owen L. Jones in Yale and H. W. Herdridge in Kootenay West. Mr. Jones was first elected to the commons in a by-election last June and has since built up a deservedly large support in the constituency he serves. He is the owner of a furniture store. Mr. Herdridge had been a member of the B.C. legislature before entering the commons in 1945, where he sat as an Independent C.C.F. before joining the party caucus just before the last session of parliament. He won in a straight fight against one old-party candidate. He owns and operates a fruit farm and has helped organize the fruit growers' co-operatives in the Kootenay area.

Manitoba

The Manitoba group consists of three veteran C.C.F. fighters: Stanley Knowles, party whip, Alastair Stewart and Wm. (Scotty) Bryce. Knowles and Stewart represent variegated Winnipeg constituencies, while Bryce proved his continuing popularity in the rural riding of Selkirk, which first elected him in a 1943 by-election and re-elected him in 1945. Stanley Knowles has proven himself a worthy heir to the Winnipeg North Centre seat formerly represented by J. S. Woodsworth. Alastair Stewart was first elected in Winnipeg North in 1945 and has gained a reputation as a speaker



ROY KNIGHT,
M.P. for Saskatoon

and as a defender of civil rights.

Ontario

In Ontario many friends will rejoice at the re-election of Joe Noseworthy in York South. He was elected there in a 1942 by-election but, defeated in 1945. A former school teacher, he did not return to his profession but has devoted the past four years to organizational work for the C.C.F.

Cape Breton

And in Cape Breton South Charlie Gillis, coal-miner member who is one of the most effective C.C.F.-ers in parliamentary debate, held on to his seat, which first chose him as representative in 1940. Mr. Gillis is a strong trade union voice in the commons.

I. TAYLOR MOURNED BY WIDE CIRCLE

In the death of I. D. Taylor, of Rimbey, early this month, the C.C.F. and the farm and co-operative movements of Alberta have lost a staunch friend and supporter.

A resident of Alberta since 1910, Mr. Taylor settled first in the Leo district, southeast of Stettler. While there he served on the municipal council, on the municipal hospital board, and was the Wheat Pool delegate from the district before moving to Rimbey in 1935.

Mr. Taylor was born in Peterborough county, Ontario, and at the turn of the century, came west to Manitoba, where he farmed and taught school.

Active Member of U.F.A.

An active member of the U.F.A. since 1912, Mr. Taylor was a familiar figure at farm conventions and was widely known throughout the province.

Mr. Taylor was a member of the C.C.F. from its inception. He was instrumental in forming the Rimbey C.C.F. Club, one of the first and most active groups in the province. He was president of the

EXPLANATION

Re Campaign Contributions

During the federal election campaign, the People's Weekly printed the names of contributors who had sent donations to the campaign fund DIRECT to the provincial office.

Contributions made to constituency organizations were not printed for the very good reason that the provincial office received bulk amounts from constituency organizations and did not learn the names of contributors.

The provincial office has asked all campaign managers to send in the names of all contributors, and, as these are received they will be printed in the People's Weekly.

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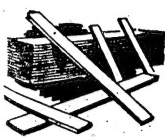
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Ponoka Constituency Association of the C.C.F. from 1939 to 1945 and was the C.C.F. candidate in the provincial election in 1944.

A successful farmer, a man with high ideals and sterling character, Mr. Taylor will be mourned by all who knew him.

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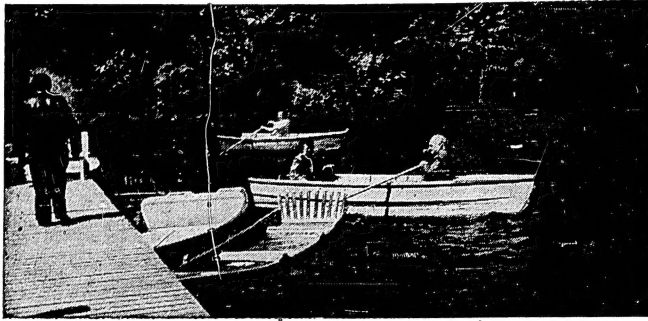
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Calling All Women

By MRS. JEAN McNEELY, Edmonton

A FEW MONTHS ago a B.C. newspaper printed the story of a ruse used by a B.C. man to obtain a home for himself and family. Finding the normal channels of securing a place to live unsuccessful (he had two children) he tried a new approach.

On his way to be interviewed by a landlord he passed the cemetery. Stopping his car, he ordered his wife and children out and asked them to stay there until he returned. He went on to the interview.

He was asked all the usual questions about his business, his financial stability, his virtues and his vices. Then the prospective landlord asked him: "Are you married? Have you any children?" "I have," replied the man, "but they are all in the cemetery." He got the house!

No. 1 Problem

The bitter truth is that housing is no laughing matter. It is the No. 1 problem of countless families who are not in a position to do anything about it. True, there is a lot of building going on, but something like sixty cents out of every dollar being spent on building is going into non-residential building like garages and theatres and shops.

First things should be placed first and residential housing given priority.

In the July 18 issue of the Edmonton Bulletin is a story about housing—housing under the Australian Labor government. What a different story it tells.

Here is what the reporter has to say: "The memory of Australia that I will carry home to Canada is of the neat spick and span row upon row of brick homes with tile roofs. Renting seems to be almost unknown down under. I have talked to many working people and visited some right in their homes. Those who did not own their homes were buying them on what in Edmonton would seem like ridiculously low monthly payments. A paper mill worker ex-

plained he was buying his compact little solid brick house of six rooms and bath at the rate of seven pounds a month—about \$20.00 at the current rate of exchange."

This is the sort of thing that can be done with housing when human need takes priority over profits. Perhaps some day in Canada, profits will step down and human rights will become our first concern.

POLITICAL GIFTS HARD TO TRACE

WASHINGTON.—Corporations have ways of getting around the United States Federal Corrupt Practices Act, which forbids them to contribute money to political campaigns. One of their devious methods is, described by Eric Coffin, a Washington newspaper columnist.

"A sure-fire way to get around the act has been worked out by companies seeking influence in Washington," Coffin says. "The contributions are made in the names of relatives of company employees."

"This makes the contributions difficult to trace—no one would realize that Mr. Big's fourth cousin on his mother's side in Ashabula had any connection with XYZ Incorporated."

"Mr. Big, who has loaned his cousin the 'dough,' is reimbursed by another transaction hard to trace. He is given a bonus, or his expense accounts are padded."

Scientific Farming Is Essential For Survival

VANCOUVER.—In the race between population and food supply there is little hope for the survival of the human race without the full-time vigilant application of science to the problems of agriculture. Dr. R. D. Sinclair, president of the Agriculture Institute of Canada, said.



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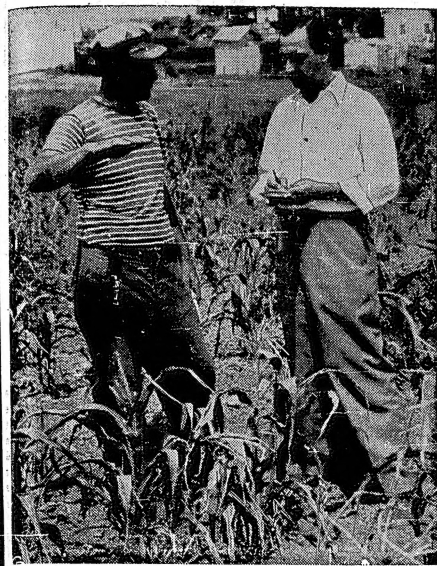
Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1325, Edmonton, Alberta. Meetings: 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple. President, Charles D. Blair, 10220 101st Street; Sec., L. D. Pollard, 9828 101A Ave.; Treasurer, J. A. S. Smith, 11852 95A Street; Business Agent, J. F. Craig, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers of America No. 120, United—Meets second Wednesday in each month in Labor Hall, President, Percy Williamson, 9148 101A Ave. Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. Smith 9817 81st Avenue.

FIRE FIGHTERS, No. 209, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall, President, A. J. G. Laidlaw, 14520 101 Ave., Sec-Treas., J. Graham, 11947-12 St. Edmonton.

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA—Edmonton, Alberta. MEETINGS
Local 233 (Butchers)—Second Tuesday of each month: U.P.W.A. Board Room—8:00 p.m.
Local 243 (Canada Packers)—First Monday of each month: Alberta Avenue Hall—7:30 p.m.
Local 240 (Swifts)—First Thursday of each month: Alberta Avenue Hall—8:00 p.m.
Local 319 (Gainers)—Second Wednesday of each month: U.P.W.A. Board Room—8:00 p.m.
Local 346 (Horse Co-op.)—First Saturday of each month: Alberta Avenue Hall—10:00 a.m.
Local 396 (N.W. Mill)—Second Saturday of each month: U.P.W.A. Board Room—10:00 a.m.
Edmonton Joint Council—Last Wednesday of each month: U.P.W.A. Office—4:00 p.m.

Tragic Story of the Drought



As in Canada, farmers across the line have been taking a beating as the result of continued dry weather. In his drought-stunted cornfield at Freehold, N.J., farmer John J. Oldin shows a reporter the height at which the stalks ordinarily stand at this time of year. The unprecedented heat wave that seared the northeast is estimated to have ruined \$50,000,000 worth of crops.

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New Social Benefits . . .

The Answer to Falling Birth Rate

NEW SOCIAL benefits for the British family are seen as the answer to the problem of a falling birth rate, in the report of the Royal Commission on Population recently released in London.

The commission declared that the problem is less acute than some alarmists foresaw; while the average family is now 2.2 children and has levelled off at that figure over the past few years, an increase to only 2.4 children would be sufficient for population replacement at the present level. And because of Great Britain's economic dependence on food and other imports, any large increase in population is not considered desirable.

Holidays For Mothers

The task then, as the commission sees it, is to make family social conditions more favorable and so to increase the number of three- and four-child families. The commission found that in spite of family allowances and other legislative measures, the parents are under a decided financial handicap as compared with childless adults, and parents of one or two children have a considerable social advantage over parents of three or four. The mothers, the commission said, "have had less than their fair share of the great growth of leisure and other social improvements of the past 70 years." Holidays for mothers are, therefore, among the far-reaching new proposals set out in the commission's report.

The recommendations of the commission include:

Family Allowances to be tax-free and payable before birth, when pregnancy is established; to be increased forthwith to 7s. for children under 11 and 10s. for older children (Cost: About £37,500,000, apart from the loss of tax revenue). The exclusion from

family allowances of one child in each family to be abandoned when economic conditions permit; meanwhile, the excluded child to be the youngest, not the oldest, in the family, and a "moderate lump sum payment" (additional to the £4 insurance maternity grant) to be given for each first birth.

The possibility of a **General System of Rent Subsidies or Rebates** related to the number of children in a family to be studied by an expert inquiry, with the purpose of enabling the larger families to afford the rent of houses of commensurate size.

Reform of Income Tax. The deduction made from income chargeable to tax for each dependent child to be either £60 as now, as a minimum; or one-tenth of earned income up to £1,000, plus one-twentieth of any earned income in excess of £1,000, subject to a maximum deduction of £150 for each child.

Supplementary Family Allowance Schemes to be encouraged. These would pay additional allowances proportionate to earnings, and would usually be financed by proportionate contributions from earnings. They are proposed for various professional groups, such

as university and school teachers, officers of the fighting forces, the higher civil servants, lawyers, doctors and bank staffs.

Housing Schemes to provide dwellings of more varied types, especially a larger proportion of houses with more than three bedrooms, suitable for the larger families; and special attention to design and equipment of houses for families with three or more children.

Services for Family Welfare to be developed as financial circumstances permit, including home help, sitters-in, nurseries, nursery schools, laundry facilities, cheap family holidays, and holidays for mothers.

The Health Service to include facilities for the study and treatment of involuntary childlessness and to accept the duty of giving advice on birth control to all married people who want it. Steady improvements to be sought in the medical, nutritional and social care of mothers and children.

An Educational Effort to spread understanding of population problems and of the purposes of policy; and also to give more prominence to preparation for family life throughout the educational system.

Star's Financial Editor Comments

Says C.C.F. Must Sell Socialism To Electors

OTTAWA (CPA)—Thoughtful comment from Beland Hondrich, Toronto Star's financial editor, on the post-election position of the C.C.F., suggests that the Socialist economic solution to the Canadian problem must be emphasized in future campaigns. The old parties have stolen the C.C.F.'s thunder, he suggests, in professing interest in and partially meeting the popular demand for social security measures. But they will not follow the C.C.F. in advocating a planned co-operative commonwealth. The C.C.F. now faces the much tougher job of popularizing its principles of economic reform, as it popularized old age pensions, unemployment and health insurance.

Says Mr. Hondrich (July 4): "So long as the C.C.F. was the only party to emphasize social security, the support of these social security-minded voters was more or less constant. But now that the Liberals and Tories, too, have made social security a major plank in their platforms, this C.C.F. support is faltering. People recognize that they can have their social security without Socialism."

Gives B.C. Coalition

"This seemed particularly true in the recent British Columbia provincial election. . . . The Coalition government borrowed from the C.C.F. program and established a province-wide hospitalization scheme and promised to enact medical insurance. The government, with the help of Ottawa, increased old age pensions to \$50 a month, the highest in all Canada."

Must Sell Socialism

"With both older parties now espousing social security, the C.C.F. appears to have lost one of its earliest and most effective appeals. Indeed, if it is to eventually succeed as a national political force, it will have to base its appeal more squarely on its Socialist doctrine. For this is the basic factor that distinguishes it from other parties. . . . The future of the C.C.F., it

would appear, rests largely on two things. One is its ability to sell Socialism as effectively as it sold social security. The other is the sincerity with which the old-line party governments enact social security programs. If they act as vigorously as they talk during election campaigns, they will slow the progress of the C.C.F. But if they hesitate and delay, the people will turn to the C.C.F. in increasing numbers to get the social security they want."

P. M. Repudiates

(Continued from Page 1)

and adjoining municipalities won't enter into housing schemes unless they get adequate compensation for the financial burden of servicing. Ottawa must assume a bigger part of the cost.

Mr. Croll declared: "Let there be no question as to the government's position. We intend to carry out our campaign promises in connection with low-rental housing."

Bluntly Repudiated

It would be nice to put our faith in Mr. Croll. But we are forced to remember that he has spent his entire parliamentary career on the farthest back benches. He, and many another triumphant Liberal M.P., promised everything that Canada wants and needs. But all they said was bluntly repudiated on election night by the prime minister, whose victory broadcast over the C.B.C. stated plainly: "We have made no promises; we have made no commitments."

And three days after the election, at a press conference, St. Laurent was even more specific. Quite candidly and definitely Mr. St. Laurent said:

No subsidised housing plan has been considered on the ministerial level. None, for the present at least, is contemplated.

C.C.F. Threat

(Continued from Page 2)

reminiscent of Mr. John Bracken's stand after the 1945 voting. But four years later Mr. Bracken was no longer around as leader, having fallen victim to the Conservatives' predilection for depositing their unsuccessful chieftains on short shrift. Whether Mr. Drew is slated for the political fate of Bennett, Manion, Meighen and Bracken is as yet a matter of speculation. But the big men who pull the Conservative strings have evinced an immoderate impatience with failure—even though it be basically due to the policies they have superimposed upon the party.

"The C.C.F. has exerted an influence in Canadian affairs far out of proportion to the number of members it has been able to elect to legislative halls. This is due to its hard core of integrity and high purpose, the exceptional standards of leadership, and to the fact that the party has pioneered the way to such major national progress."

"These qualities do not lend themselves to easy obliteration from the fibre of Canadian political life. Should the disintegration of the Conservative party continue, it would not be surprising if the people turn again to the C.C.F. as a possible alternative to a Liberal government. In any event, the government might be well advised to utilize Mr. Goldwell's talent and experience in the expanding international activities of the Dominion."

Personal Stuff

(Continued from page 1)

organization work to go on in 1950.

The provincial board at its meeting also ordered a circulation campaign for the People's Weekly. If it is needed, there has been so much concentration on elections in the past couple of years that the paper, which, it was agreed, "is the most effective instrument in maintenance and building of our movement", has been allowed to languish. The board was told that "the paper is now in danger of collapsing from lack of circulation revenue. It can only be saved by immediate and sustained action". So-o-o-if you happen to be one of those whose subscription has lapsed, or is about to lapse, and you don't want the People's Weekly to go under—well, you know what to do. And maybe you should know also that the present revenue from circulation and advertising is not meeting the cost of production, so if you want to be one of the new select class of "sustaining" subscribers, maybe you'll make it more than the regular two dollars.

"At this time of the need, of the future, I feel I must say a word about the immediate past: It was a great relief for all of us when we met in the board meeting last week to learn that we had come out of the federal election with all election debts paid. I think that's rather wonderful. There was no C.C.F. member who expected us to win seats in Alberta. But there was no C.C.F. member who wanted to shirk the fight, either. And you put up the money to pay all the bills just as if you expected to win! Well, you already know what I think of you!

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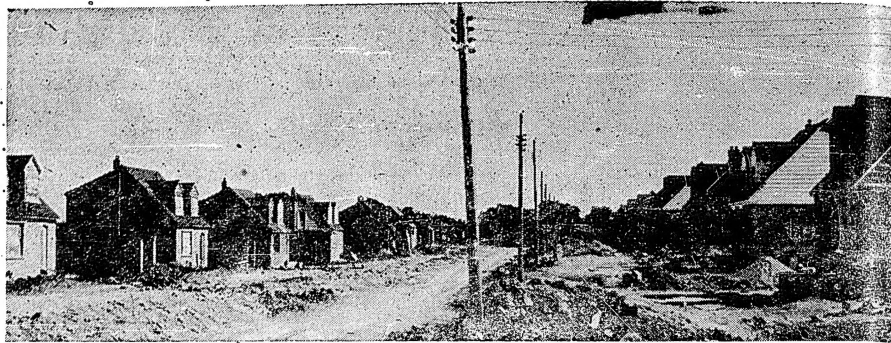
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Private Home Building Project Fails



Half-finished, these homes of the Pelmo housing project, near Toronto, represent the life savings of 48 persons who invested in them. Now the contractor has stopped building and cannot complete them. Canada Life holds mortgages on 24. Most investors checked with Canada Life Assurance Co., Better Business Bureau and Dun & Bradstreet before putting up money, now wait government investigation on scheme, advertised as National Housing Act project. (CPA)

Misleading The Public on Company Profits

OTTAWA (CPA)—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has launched a deliberate attempt to mislead the Canadian public with regard to the profits being reaped by Canadian companies. Pat Conroy, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labor, charged in a recent statement. Mr. Conroy's statement was based on a study made by the C.C.F. research department of a recent address by Hugh Crombie, chairman of the education committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and of material subsequently published by the employer organization.

"Mr. Crombie's address to the general meeting of the C.M.A. at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, N.B., on June 7, a booklet entitled 'Six Point Two' issued by the C.M.A., and a recent article in 'Industry', an official publication of the C.M.A., either through ignorance or intention misrepresent the profit position of Canadian companies," Mr. Conroy said.

"The employer organization has received wide attention in its claim that the average Canadian company makes a profit of only 6.2%, and that shareholders are

suffering under a return of only 3%.

"The fact is that the whole case advanced by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is deceptive and is based, at the best, on half-truths. There can be no doubt that its purpose is to mislead the Canadian public about the extent of profit-making in Canada.

Disparity Very Striking

"The employer association bases its findings, for example, on the returns to a questionnaire made by 800 companies, with an average of about 507 employees. This is an extremely high average. In 1946 the average number of employees per establishment in Canadian manufacturing was about 34. The C.M.A. booklet, 'Six Point Two', itself states that over 80% of the association's members employ less than 100 people, and the majority employ less than 50.

"Similarly, each of the 800 firms had an average investment of \$3,260,790. In 1943, the latest year for which official figures are available, the average capital per manufacturing establishment in Canada was only \$228,452. Even allowing for substantial increases in investment in large firms during the last few years, the disparity is very striking.

Highly Misleading

"Then, too, the number of employees and shareholders quoted by the C.M.A. is, in itself, highly misleading. The employer group claims that while the shareholders outnumbered the employees they received less return. It is obvious that an employee can only work for one company, but it is equally well-known that shareholders hold investments in a number of companies. In fact, the number of shareholders in Canada is comparatively small.

"Even more serious is the peculiar method the C.M.A. uses for measuring profit. The much-publicized 'Six Point Two' is 6.2% of the sales. The accepted method of measuring profit is not on a percentage of sales but on a return of investment or the capital put into the enterprise; and this is thoroughly borne out in the recent report of the Royal Commission on Prices.

"If the total profits admitted by the C.M.A.—\$227,094,000—are calculated as a percentage of total investment—\$2,608,632,000—the result is 8.7%; instead of the 6.2% which the C.M.A. says the depressed companies are getting.

"Also, with regard to depreciation, the C.M.A. assumes that this item is an accurate reflection of the need of replacement on machines and buildings. But it is a notorious fact that reserve accounts are a favorite device for hiding profits, and this has been thoroughly substantiated by the findings of the Royal Commission on Prices.

"The commission's report makes it clear that three cents on the dollar is a fallacious statement. The income tax department does not accept that kind of arithmetic. Neither does the investor. Neither did the minister of finance in his 1947 budget speech when he referred to profits as 'abnormally high'—whereupon they promptly went higher.

Very Lopsided Sample

"The inescapable conclusion is that the 800 firms, on which the C.M.A. bases its entire case, are not a typical sample of all manufacturing but a very lopsided sample heavily weighted by large firms. These large firms are likely to be those which rely on large-scale production with low unit costs and low margins of profit per unit sold. As the Royal Commission on Prices points out, they can look to the cumulative effect of a rapid turnover rather than to higher profits on fewer goods and still make a handsome return on investment.

Not Much of a Risk

"Even leaving aside statistical shuffling, the C.M.A. can still be accused of purveying misinformation. Thus, in the section on dividends, the booklet remarks: 'The investor might have been better advised to put his money into government bonds and get a sure 3% return with no risk.' At this point the C.M.A. has suddenly, and without explanation, shifted from a return on the sales dollar to return on the investment dollar. Certainly the reference here is to bonds and not to shares. Industrial bonds are not much of a risk

either, particularly as compared to shares; they are a debt of the company, usually secured by a mortgage on its property, and they have a fixed interest before the shareholder gets one toppler.

"The C.M.A. says it is making no apology for profits. Certainly it owes an apology to the Canadian public for the kind of information it is trying to force down the throats of the public."

Our Next Job

(Continued from Page 4)

the C.C.F. polled 40.7% of the total vote, while in Alberta the S.C. polled only 36.5% of the total vote and nearly 35,000 less votes than did the C.C.F. in Saskatchewan.

The next job that await C.C.F.ers is the welding of this support into a strong organization. The C.C.F. is on the way in!

A bedraggled looking man entered a fly-infested bar-room and spoke quietly to the bartender. "Give me a drink," he said, "and I'll kill every fly in the place!" The bartender agreed that he thought it reasonable and set a drink before him. Making short work of it, the hobo started to edge toward the door.

"Hey, you, come back here," shouted the bartender, "you said you'd kill every fly in the place!" "And so I will," said the hobo, rolling up his sleeves and stepping outside. "Send them out one at a time."

A youth, who had reached the state at which his voice was changing, went into a grocery. In a deep voice he demanded a sack of flour, then his voice changing suddenly to a high-pitched whine, "and a pound of butter!" "Just a minute, please," said the clerk, "I can't wait on both of you at once."



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